

### Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### Motivator

In this lesson, you will learn about the U.S. Army elements and the DoD under which they serve.

As a Senior Transportation Officer, you will need to know the roles and functions of various elements that make up the U.S. Army in order to understand their relationship to Transportation Corps Competencies.

This becomes especially important in understanding TRANSCOM's relationship to strategic operations and the best means to carry out transportation operations.

Your mastery of these relationships and knowledge of the Transportation Corps Competencies will further your opportunities to acquire a strategic staff position as a Senior Transportation Officer.

Transportation is an overarching operation affecting units throughout the Army structure.

To operate effectively as a Senior Transportation Officer, you will need to know the organizational structure of U.S. Army elements and the Transportation Core Competencies that support strategic mission goals.





# Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

Lead-in

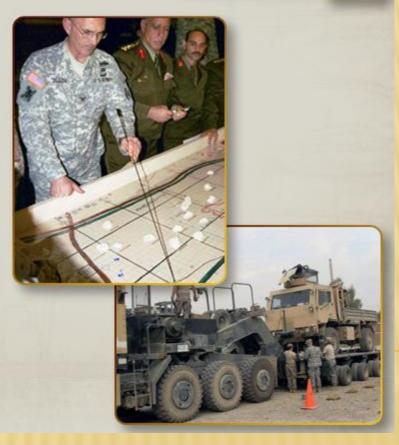
Your duties as a Senior Transportation Officer are a manifestation of the U.S. Army's role to support DoD directives and missions.

Your familiarity of the U.S. Army's role to support the DoD mission will enhance your visualization of the Army's function in fulfilling strategic goals.

As a Senior Transportation Officer, your mastery of the U.S. Army role in fulfilling Department of Defense strategic goals must now relate to Transportation Corps Competencies.

Proper use of Transportation Corps capabilities in tandem with Department of Defense strategic goals will further your opportunities to acquire a strategic staff position as a Senior Transportation Officer. LEAD-IN









## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

The Defense Transportation System (DTS) supports all military operations.

The DTS consists of assets, services, and systems that are organic, contracted, or controlled by DoD.

Operating the DTS involves the management of a complex number of interrelationships:

- · Within the DoD
- Among diverse federal and commercial activities

Because of these relationships, it is important for the Senior Transportation Officer to be familiar with the function and purpose of the DoD and U.S. Army elements.

The Department of Defense is the pinnacle of the Defense Transportation System.

Department of Defense resources and strategic goals become the impetus and sustainment of Transportation Corps efforts.





# Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

When planning support for military operations, Senior Transportation Officers serving as military transportation planners and operators at the joint and Service level must consider:

- The diversity of the DTS
- Coordinating challenges
- DoD intervention into the private sector
  - Permitted only to the degree necessary to ensure the civil transportation system is responsive to military needs
  - To activate privately held transportation assets only to meet the shortfalls of the defense transportation capacity

DTS and DoD







As a Senior Transportation Officer, you may serve as a military transportation planner and operator.

It is important for you to recognize the extent of Department of Defense authority to use privately held transportation to meet military needs.



# Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

The extent of the DoD's authority is largely defined by its mission to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of our country.

DoD mantra: We are war-fighters first and as such, have no peers.

#### We engage in:

- Warfighting
- Humanitarian Aid
- Peacekeeping
- Disaster relief
- Homeland security

The Department of Defense mission is first and foremost to protect the security of our country, but its efforts also extend to deterring war.

Today's warrior engages in warfighting, humanitarian aid, peacekeeping, disaster relief, and homeland

#### **DoD Mission**





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### **National Military Strategy**

The foundations of the National Military Strategy derive from the national security strategy.

This strategy places four fundamental demands on the U.S. military:

- Ensuring strategic deterrence and defense
- Exercising forward presence in vital areas
- Responding effectively to crisis
- Retaining the national capacity to reconstitute forces

Force projection is the military component of power projection. It is a central element of the National Military Strategy.

The side that achieves an operational capability first can seize the initiative in any operation.

It is not the velocity of individual stages or transportation means that is decisive; it is a combatready force deployed to an operational area before the enemy is ready or the situation deteriorates further.









## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### **Unified Command Plan**

The Unified Command Plan document is revised and approved by the President and published by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Revisions reflect the changes in national strategies.

The Unified Command Plan provides guidance to all unified combatant commands including:

- Missions, responsibilities, and force structure
- Delineation of the general geographic area of responsibility for geographic combatant commanders
- Specification of responsibilities for functional commanders such as special operations, joint forces and transportation



The Unified Command Plan reflects the military strategies implemented by the Department of Defense and supported by the Services.



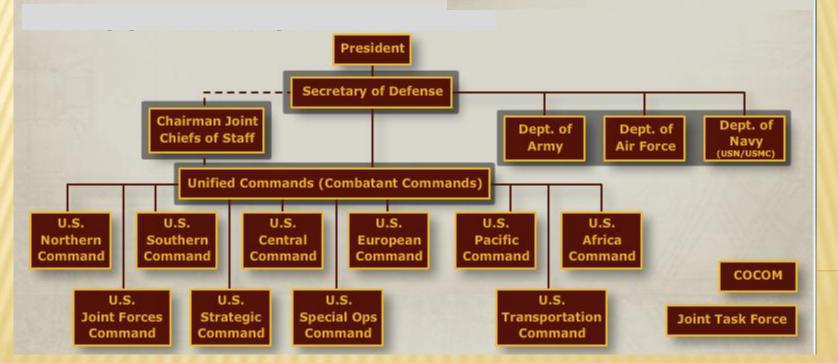
#### **National Command Structure**

The Unified Command Plan shapes the National Command Structure.

The development of national objectives and identification of operational areas is achieved by communication channels between:

- The President
- · Secretary of Defense
- · Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Identification of Department of Defense objectives relies on the conduit of communication between the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.



#### **Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff**

The CJCS is the principal military advisor to the National Command Authorities (NCA) and National Security Council (NSC). All communications between the NCA and the combatant commanders pass through the CJCS, unless otherwise directed by the NCA.

#### **Unified Commands**

Unified Commands are composed of forces from two or more Military Departments commands. They have a broad continuing mission under a single combatant commander.

These Unified Command missions are established by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The National Command Structure influences the U.S. Army structure.

### Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of Defense is the principal defense policy adviser to the President and is responsible for the formulation of general defense policy and policy related to all matters of direct concern to the Department of Defense, and for the execution of approved policy.

Within the DoD, the Secretary of Defense is responsible for the execution of approved policy. This includes operating the Defense Transportation System.

### Dept. of Army USAF and Navy/Marine Corps

Specific responsibilities assigned by the President and Secretary of Defense enable the Services to fulfill their legally established roles.



These areas are supported by Army elements. The National Command Structure supports modular force execution for joint operations. сосом

Unified Commands in the National Command Structure fall into geographical and functional areas.

The geographic combatant commander exercises combatant command (COCOM) authority over all forces to accomplish the missions assigned to the command.

The GCC has authority to organize forces including joint force commands, but maintains combatant command authority.

The GCC can delegate operational control.



#### **Unified Combatant Commands**

As of January 2008, ten Unified Combatant Commands are recognized.

These six commands are regional. Each Geographic Combatant Commander (GCC) assigned to these regions has geographical areas of responsibility.

The Army has an Army Service Component Command to support each.

#### **Unified Commands**

These four Unified Commands have functional responsibilities; each has an Army Service Component Command assigned to it:

- U.S. Joint Forces Command USJFCOM
- U.S. Strategic Command USSTRATCOM
- U.S. Special Operations Command USSOCOM U.S. Transportation Command - USTRANSCOM

#### Joint Tast Force

loint task forces are the organizations most often used by a combatant commander for contingencies.

Combatant commanders establish joint task forces and designate the joint force commanders for these commands.

The typical operational chain of command extends from the combatant commander to a joint task force commander, then to a functional component commander or a Service component commander.



# Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

Transportation of military assets is critical in deploying military forces effectively. Nothing happens until something moves.

Transportation is an integral part of these four operational demands required of the services in support of the National Military Strategy:

- · Operations on land
- Operations on land and from the sea
- Land operations essential to naval warfare
- Offensive and defensive air operations

Specific responsibilities assigned by the President and Secretary of Defense enable the Services to fulfill their legally established roles.

The military must stand ready globally to deploy anytime, anywhere.

The ability to transport military assets is critical in supporting: operations on land, operations on land and from the sea, land operations essential to naval warfare, and offensive and defensive air operations.

### **Military Operations**











## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

USTRANSCOM provides DoD common user air, land and sea transportation, and port management.

In executing the functions of the transportation system at the strategic level, USTRANSCOM works with the:

- Joint Staff
- · Service departments
- Combatant commands
- Service components of combatant commands

Senior Transportation Officers working in USTRANSCOM must work effectively with a variety of organizations.

Successful transportation missions involve transportation, logistics, and supply among all Services.

The U.S. Transportation Command, USTRANSCOM, is responsible for transportation in support of the Department of Defense and national military strategies.

#### USTRANSCOM and the DoD





## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

### **Key Points**

The following key points were discussed:

- The DoD mission is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States.
- The DoD role to control and contract assets, services, and systems used by the Services including the Defense Transportation System.
- The Unified Command Plan guides the National Command Structure and the Army Structure.
- Four operational demands are required of the Services.
- USTRANSCOM executes the programs and policies of the DoD.

Transportation is a critical element in the fulfillment of the Department of Defense mission and strategies.

The following key points were discussed: the Department of Defense mission, the Department of Defense role, the Unified Command Plan, operational demands made of the Services, and the USTRANSCOM relationship to the Department of Defense.













### Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

**Quick Challenge** 



Select the parameters available to the DoD to use private transportation assets.

Select all that apply and then select Submit.

- A. Exercises control via IRS
- B. Ensures civilian transportation is responsive to military needs
- C. Reserves unused civilian assets for military use
- D. Uses civilian assets in relation to military transportation shortfalls
- E. Contracts civilian assets in excess of anticipated military shortfalls
- F. Has authority to mandate civilian assets for military use

Not sure where this question comes from – but ensures civilian xport ``and uses civilian assets `` are correct answers





# Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

As a Senior Transportation Officer, you should be familiar with the role and function of U.S. Army strategic elements and their relationship to the

National Command structure.

Knowing how transportation organizations operate at the strategic level will give you insight about the transportation positions you might hold at upper echelons.

In this section, you will see how these Army elements support and are supported by DoD elements.

- The Army Staff
- Army Command Structure
- Theater Support Structure

Certain U.S. Army elements function at the strategic level to fulfill the Department of Defense strategies and support combatant commands.

Insight about positions you might hold as a Senior Transportation Officer, can be gained by knowing about how transportation relates to these strategic elements: the Army Staff, the Army Command Structure, and the Theater Support Structure.

### **U.S. Army Roles and Functions**





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### The Army Staff

In the Headquarters, Department of Army, the Army Staff supports the sustainment and operational needs of Army units globally.

As a Senior Transportation Officer working at the strategic level, your responsibilities in planning and managing transportation and logistics activities may have you interface with these Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS) positions or similar positions within the Army or joint commands down to the brigade level:

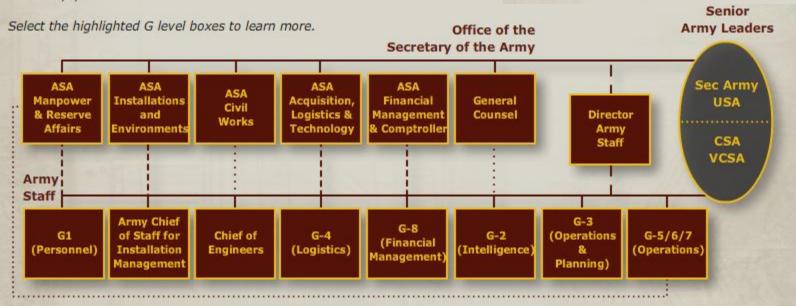
Army staff, managerial positions.

- G-1 Personnel
- G-2 Intelligence
- G-3 Operations and Plans
- G-4 Logistics
- G-5/6/7

Army staff, managerial positions, and organizations are grouped into like nomenclatures.

These G-1 through G-8 positions may have similar counter parts in S-1 through S-6 positions at commands battalion and below.

Joint positions J-1 through J-7 have similar responsibilities.



#### **G-1** Personnel

Mission: To develop, manage and execute all manpower and personnel plans, programs and policies across all Army components for the entire Army team.

#### Key functions of the G-1 DCS:

- Sustain
- Distribute
- Separate
- Train
- Acquire
- Structure

### **G-2 Intelligence**

Mission: DCS G-2 is responsible for policy formulation, planning, programming, budgeting, management, staff supervision, evaluation, and oversight for intelligence activities for the Department of the Army. DCS has Army Staff responsibility for overall coordination of the five major intelligence disciplines:

- Imagery Intelligence
- Signals Intelligence
- Human Intelligence
- Measurement and Signature Intelligence
- Counterintelligence and Security Countermeasures

### **G-4 Logistics**

Mission: To enable a ready Army by providing and overseeing integrated logistics policies, programs, and plans in support of Army Force Generation.

#### Major disciplines:

- Supply
- Maintenance
- Readiness
- Materiel and integrated logistics support
- Troop support and energy
- Transportation and mobility

#### G-3 Operations and Plans

Mission: DCS G-3 advises the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA) and represents the CSA as Army Operations Deputy to Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).

#### Areas of responsibility of G-3 positions include:

- Strategy formulation
- International affairs/mil-to-mil programs
- Joint Plans/Joint Military Education
- Force integration/development
- Mobilization planning
- Readiness reporting Individual and collective training
- Army operations
- Leader development
- Foreign Area Officer Program

#### G-5/6/7

#### G-5 Military/Civil Affairs:

These positions synchronize contingency and orientation planning. Theater level G-5 positions assess the status of on-going logistics operations in relation to objectives and planning for the next operational phase.

#### G-6 Chief Information Officer:

The Chief Information Officer for the Department of Army is out of the Office of the Secretary of Army. This position at the division and corps levels and other S-6 and J-6 positions are responsible for integration and availability of communications assets.

G-7 positions focus primarily on exploration, implementation, and integration of concepts to increase efficiencies and readiness.

#### Titles associated with the G-7 position include:

- Information Engagement
- Advanced Concepts
- Integrator of Information Tasks

For example one effort of G-7 is the Lean Six Sigma program: This management tool implemented across Army Installations, assists Garrison personnel to find ways to provide:

- Faster service
- Cheaper rates
- Higher standard or quality level



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

### **Army Commands and the UCP**

The Army's major commands and their operations are dispersed throughout the Unified Command Plan geographic regions.

Homeland bases are comprised within USNORTHCOM and Hawaii is covered by USPACOM.

The Army South serving in USSOUTHCOM, supported 2010 relief and rescue efforts in Haiti.

Army operations occur in every corner of the globe in response to Department of Defense strategies, humanitarian efforts, and U.S. defense policies and interests.

#### **Journal Narration:**

Major Command U.S. Army South responded to provide relief after the Haiti Earthquake in 2010.

How the command functioned as an Army service component command is discussed in the following article excerpt.







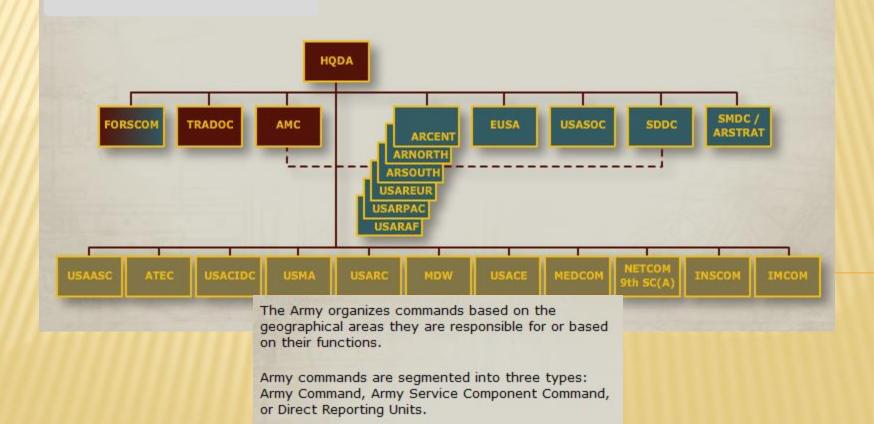


## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### **Army Command Structure**

Army Commands are organized based on their geographical area or their functions. This supports the centralization needed for well coordinated operations and the modular concepts that support joint efforts.

Army commands (formerly known as Major Commands or MACOMs) are segmented into three types, Army Command (ACOM), Army Service Component Command (ASCC), and Direct Reporting Units (DRU).



### **Army Commands**

These commands become the planning and implementation arm to fulfill DoD strategies.

- U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), Fort McPherson, GA. Mission: The U.S. Army Forces Command trains, mobilizes, deploys, sustains, transforms and reconstitutes conventional forces, providing relevant and ready land power to combatant Commanders worldwide in defense of the Nation both at home and abroad.
- U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), Fort Monroe, VA. Mission: TRADOC develops the Army's Soldiers and Civilian leaders and designs, develops and integrates capabilities, concepts and doctrine in order to build a campaign-capable, expeditionary Army in support of joint warfighting capability through Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN).
- U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC), Alexandria, VA. Mission: The AMC develops, delivers, and sustains materiel to ensure a dominant joint force for the U.S. and our Allies.

TRADOC moved to Fort Eustis
Ft Eustis became Joint Base
Langley/Eustis (JBLE)

#### ASCC

Army Service Component Commands support FORSCOM, TRADOC, or the Army Materiel Command.

Each geographic combatant command has an assigned ASCC. With augmentation, the ASCC is also capable of providing a Joint Task Force (JTF) capable headquarters to serve as the joint headquarters for smaller-scale contingencies.

Recognizes the Theater Army as an Army Service Component Command.

These ASCCs are 'theater armies'. They report directly to Department of the Army, and serve as the Army's single point of contact for combatant commands. This distinguishes them from the similar organizations assigned to functional component commands.

The geographic combatant commands and their theater armies are:

- . U.S. Army Africa (USARAF)
- U.S. Army Central (USARCENT)
- U.S. Army North (USARNORTH)
- U.S. Army South (USARSO)
- U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR)
- U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC)
- Eighth Army (EUSA) is a Theater Army assigned to U.S. forces Korea, a subordinate to U.S. Pacific command

The functional combatant commands and their associated ASCCs are:

- U.S. Joint Forces Command (U.S. Army Forces Command-FORSCOM)
- U.S. Strategic Command (U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Strategic Command- USASMDC/ARSTRAT)
- U.S. Special Operations Command (U.S. Army Special Operations Command-USASOC)
- U.S. Transportation Command (Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command-SDDC)

### **Direct Reporting Units**

Direct Reporting Units are Army organizations that are comprised of one or more units with institutional or operational support functions, designated by the Secretary of the Army.

They normally provide broad general support to the Army in a single, unique discipline not otherwise available elsewhere in the Army.

- U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Signal Command (Army) (NETCOM/9thSC(A))
- U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM)
- U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)
- U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC)
- . U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S. Army Military District of Washington (MDW)
- U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC)
- · United States Military Academy (USMA)
- U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC)
- U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center (USAASC)
- U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM)



### Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

### **Key Points**

The following key points were discussed:

- The U.S. Army Command Structure reflects the National Command Structure
- DCS Army Staff positions have similar areas of responsibilities as staff positions at the joint, corps, or division levels.
- Army commands are segmented into three types.

The following key points were discussed: the U.S. Army Command Structure, Army Staff positions, and how Army commands are segmented.





Could have been the alignment of planets but these are correct answers, yet key (today) indicated they were not.



### Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

The Army structure for headquarters and large formations has three modular headquarters organizations.

These modular headquarters are:

- Theater Army (Army Service Component)
- · Corps
- Division

These modular headquarters are organized for two broad echelons consisting primarily of brigades:

- Theater
- Tactical

Modular concepts are executed as Army Service Component Commands, corps, and divisions are used as headquarters to support theater and tactical operations.

### Theater Army (Army Service Component)

The Army Service Component Command focuses on combatant command-level land power employment. Corps

Within a combatant commander's area of responsibility, the ASCC supports these forces:

- Joint
- Interagency
- Intergovernmental Multinational forces

#### The corps provides a headquarters that specializes in operations as:

- A land component command headquarters
- A joint task force for contingencies
- An intermediate tactical headquarters within large groupings of land forces

#### **Modular Headquarters Organizations**







#### Division

Divisions are optimized as a headquarters for tactical control of brigades during land operations.



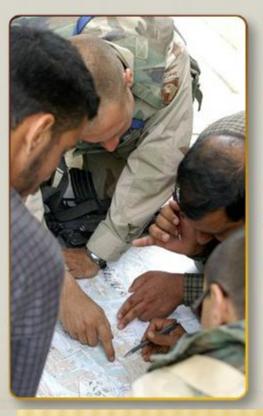
## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

The Total Army calls on the talents and service of civilians and Army personnel.

The Total Army is the sum of the:

- Active component the active Army
  - o Corps
  - o Division
  - o Brigade
  - o Battalion
  - o Company
- Civilian component civilian component, the Department of the Army Civilians (DAC)
- Reserve component
  - o U.S. Army Reserve (USAR)
  - U.S. Army National Guard (ARNG)

### The Total Army







The Total Army consists of active Army, civilians as well as Army Reserve and National Guard components.

The Senior Transportation Officer will find himself working with these groups at any echelon to achieve desired objectives.



# Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

### **Geographical Combatant Commands**

It is important that a Senior Transportation Officer understand the operational environment and the commander's intent.

This is essential to the successful execution of deployment and sustainment operations conducted in support of the GCC.

The geographical combatant commands become a theater of operations to which you will provide support.

The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) commands and controls Army operational-level support of a joint or multinational force within these theaters.

The TSC supports the Army concepts by providing centralized Command and Control (C2) and decentralized operations throughout a theater.

TSC also provides Logistic Support to the Theater and Logistics C2

The Geographic Combatant Commander depends on the Theater Sustainment Command to deploy and sustain operations within the commander's area of responsibility.



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#### **Theater Command Structure**

The theater structure is designed to create synergy in force projections by achieving a unity of effort.

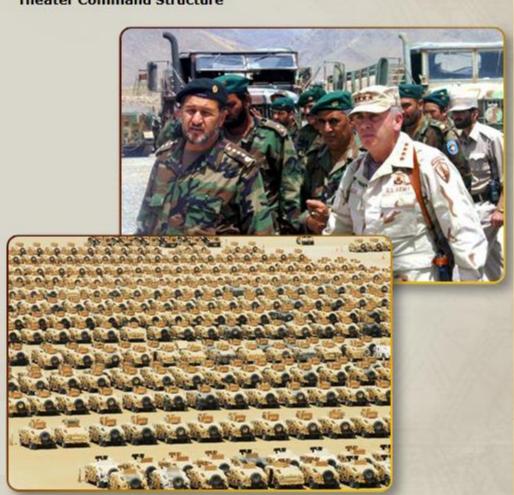
Major theater elements include:

- Geographical combatant commander is supported by these staff organizations to achieve a unity of effort:
  - Joint Deployment
     Distribution Operations
     Center (JDDOC)
  - Geographic combatant command logistics directorate (J-4)
- Army Service Component Command
- Army Forces

The theater command structure seeks to create a unity of effort by successful coordination of these major theater elements: the geographical combatant commander's staff, his assigned Army Service Component Command and Army Forces.

#### **Journal Narration:**

Moving forces and equipment to operational areas is just one aspect of transportation.



### **Geographic Combatant Commander**

The GCC must achieve strategic and theater objectives through unified action. The GCC has tools and support to achieve a unity of effort.

The GCC develops plans to:

- · Establish subordinate commands
- Assign responsibilities
- Establish command relationships
- Establish support priorities
- Coordinate instructions for component commanders

The GCC has authority to organize forces including joint force commands, but maintains combatant command authority.

The GCC can delegate operational control.

### Joint Deployment

The JDDOC is an integral component of the GCC staff, normally under the staff supervision of the geographic combatant command Director of Logistics (J-4). However, GCC's can place the JDDOC at any location required, such as the Theater Sustainment Command.

The JDDOC is a joint capability designed to support GCC operational objectives by synchronizing and integrating strategic and multimodal theater resources in support of force projection, withdrawal, execution, and distribution.

It is resourced by the GCC and augmented by:

- USTRANSCOM
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)
- The Services
- · National partners
- Distribution operations

#### **Geographic Combatant**

The geographic combatant command logistics directorate (J-4) is responsible for:

- Developing logistics plans
- Formulating policies that ensure effective logistics support for all forces in the command.
- Coordinating execution of the commander's policies and guidance

#### **Army Service Component Command**

The Army Service component command (ASCC) provides forces to the theater and its subordinate units to conduct joint operations.

The ASCC commander is ultimately responsible to the Department of the Army (DA) for the Army's lead Service and Title 10 USC support to the GCC.

#### **Army Forces**

Components and task forces established by the GCC must be created, led, and sustained.

As the GCC establishes components or joint task force commands, the ASCC assists by:

- Designating a commander of Army Forces (ARFOR) for each Joint Force Commander (JFC) of a Joint Task Force (JTF)
- Designating the next senior Army commander in the joint operations area (JOA) as the ARFOR commander if an Army commander is designated as the JTF commander
- Establishing support priorities in accordance with ARFOR requirements to achieve GCC objectives
- Establishing a supporting to supported relationship between the ARFOR and the TSC that permits the TSC to employ theater-wide resources to provide timely, responsive operational-level support to the ARFOR



### **Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course** DoD and the U.S. Army

### **Key Points**

The following key points were discussed:

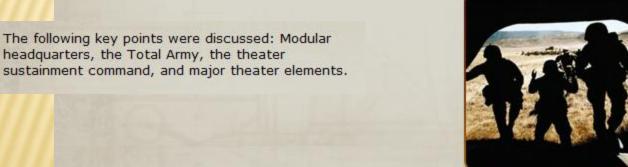
- · Army Service Component Commands, corps, and divisions are used as headquarters to support theater and tactical operations.
- · Active Army, civilians, Army Reserve, and National Guard components make up the Total Army.
- . The TSC commands and controls Army operationallevel support of a joint or multinational force within the theater.
- The geographical combatant commander staff organizations, the ACSS, and Army Forces are the major elements in the Theater Command Structure.

KEY POINTS



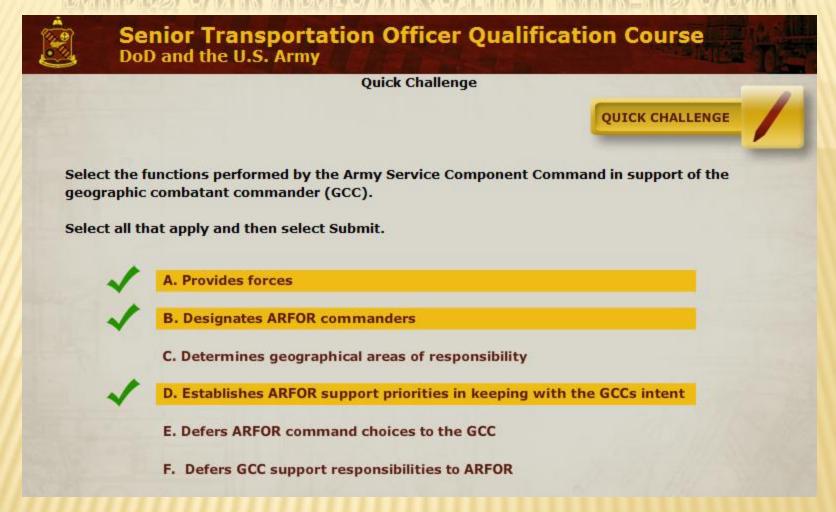












Had a hard time finding these answers as well



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### Theater - National Strategic-Level Support

The Geographic Combatant Commander depends on the Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) to deploy and sustain operations within the commander's area of responsibility.

These organizations provide national level strategic support to the Theater Sustainment Command:

- Defense Logistics Agency
- Defense Contract Management Agency
- Defense Finance and Accounting Service
- . U.S. Joint Forces Command
- U.S. Transportation Command
- . U.S. Army Materiel Command
- Human Resources Command
- . U.S. Army Finance Command

Theater engagements are complex in their planning and execution. National strategic-level support is provided to the theater by these organizations.





### **Defense Logistics Agency**

DLA is the Department of Defense strategic logistics provider. DLA supports each GCC with a DLA contingency support team (DCST) as its focal point for coordinating DLA activities throughout the theater.

#### DLA activities include:

- Integration of materiel management support of common commodities
- Disposal support through the DCST
- Variety of supply acquisition and technical services

### **Defense Contract Management Agency**

DCMA is a separate combat support agency under DOD and deploys its own command structure when supporting contingency operations.

DCMA may be directed to provide administrative contract services for contracts awarded by:

- · All DOD components
- Designated federal and state agencies
- · Foreign governments

### **Defense Finance and Accounting Service**

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) is an agency supporting the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, the Comptroller, and is the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense for budgetary and fiscal matters.

It has the responsibility to coordinate and collaborate with:

- All civilian defense agencies
- Military services
- · Combatant commands

#### **U.S. Joint Forces Command**

The United States Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) is the primary conventional joint force provider to combatant commanders, which includes serving as the DoD joint deployment process owner (JDPO).

As the JDPO, USJFCOM leads the collaborative efforts of the joint planning execution community to:

- Improve the joint deployment and redeployment
  processes.
- processes
   Maintain effective and efficient military force power projection globally

### **U.S. Transportation Command**

USTRANSCOM is a functional combatant command responsible for providing and managing strategic common-user airlift, sealift, and terminal services worldwide.

The deployment distribution operation center (DDOC) is USTRANSCOM's single focal point for all combatant command and major shipper customers, including:

- · The Office of the Secretary of Defense
- Joint Staff, Army
- · Air Force Exchange Service
- DLA
- · The Services

### **U.S. Army Finance Command**

The U.S. Army Finance Command (USAFINCOM) provides advice to and is an operating agency of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management & Comptroller) (ASA [FM&C]).

A supporting to supported relationship between USAFINCOM and the TSC/financial management center (FMC) provides the means to effectively interpret, disseminate, and implement financial management directives, policy, and guidance developed by national providers to include USAFINCOM.

### **U.S. Army Materiel Command**

The U.S. Army Materiel Command (USAMC) provides a seamless approach to linking the national sustainment base with deployed Army forces.

It accomplishes this task through:

- Its Subordinate Army Sustainment Command (ASC)
- Life Cycle Management Commands (LCMC)
- · Army Contracting Command
- · Other subordinate activities

As directed by the ASCC commander, the USAMC may support Joint, Interagency, and Multinational (JIM) forces by providing Acquisition, Life Cycle Logistics, And Technology (ALT) assistance.

#### **Human Resources Command**

The Human Resources Command is the Army G-1's field operating agency responsible for executing personnel process policies.

Although no formal command relationship exists between the Human Resources Command and the TSC/Human Resources Sustainment Center (HRSC), a supporting to supported relationship provides for the efficient and effective management of assigned active-duty and Army Reserve Soldiers.



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

**Transportation - Strategic-Level Theater Support** 

Some strategic-level organizations that support GCC and theater support are transportation and logistics oriented.

The Senior Transportation Officer should be familiar with these strategic level organizations:

- . U.S. Transportation Command
- . U.S. Army Materiel Command
- Defense Logistics Agency





It is important to understand the relationships of transportation organizations operating on the strategic level and the support given to combatant commanders.

Knowledge of these strategic level organizations are of particular importance to Senior Transportation Officers: The U.S. Transportation Command, the U.S. Army Materiel Command, and the Defense Logistics Agency.



# Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

As the distribution process owner, USTRANSCOM is responsible for integrating and synchronizing within each GCC's area of responsibility:

- Strategic and theater deployment execution
- · Distribution operations
- Personnel augmentation to the GCC's JDDOC

**USTRANSCOM GCC Support** 



USTRANCOM's support to the geographical combatant commanders includes important functions such as deployment execution, distribution operations, and augmenting the geographical commander's distribution personnel.



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

USTRANSCOM develops and directs the Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise to:

- Globally project strategic national security capabilities
- Accurately sense the operating environment
- Provide end-to-end distribution process visibility
- Provide responsive support of joint, U.S. government and Secretary of Defense-approved multinational and nongovernmental logistical requirements

A position within USTRANSCOM could entail strategic level responsibilities and interactions with joint or multinational forces.

### **USTRANSCOM Joint Support**





## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

USTRANSCOM provides intermodal transportation across the spectrum of military operations.

USTRANSCOM has three component commands:

- Air Mobility Command (AMC)-Air Force
- Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC)-Army
- Military Sealift Command (MSC)-Navy

Another important USTRANSCOM element used to quickly support joint operations is the Joint Task Force Port Opening (Air and Sea debarkation).

USTRANSCOM must effectively transport resources by land, air, or sea to any destination.

To address this challenge, USTRANSCOM coordinates assets and capabilities of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to meet Department of Defense strategies and objectives.

#### **USTRANSCOM Components**











## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### **Key Points**

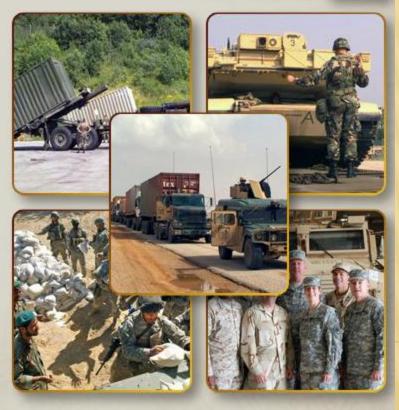
The following key points were discussed:

- Many National Strategic-Level organizations support theater operations and sustainment.
- USTRANCOM's GCC support includes deployment execution, distribution operations, and distribution personnel augmentation.
- USTRANSCOM develops and directs joint deployment and distribution in a manner to support force projections, process visibility, and meet logistical requirements.
- USTRANSCOM uses three Service components to coordinate Army, Navy, and Air Force assets and capabilities to meet DoD strategies and objectives.

The following key points were discussed: strategiclevel organizations that support theater operations, USTRANSCOMs support to combatant commanders, the organization's function and its components.









## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

**Quick Challenge** 



Identify the USTRANCOM components.

Select all that apply and then select Submit.

- A. Geographic combatant command
- **B. U.S. Army Special Operations Command**
- 1
- C. Air Mobility Command
- D. FORSCOM
- 1
- E. Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
- ✓
- F. Military Sealift Command



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

AMC is the U.S. Air Force airlift component of USTRANSCOM and serves as the single port manager (SPM) for air mobility.

The AMC mission is to provide global air mobility to achieve the right effects at the right place and time.

These Air Mobility Command capabilities are critical to rapid deployment of U.S. Forces:

- Strategic airlift
- Designation of aerial ports of embarkation (APOE) to the theater
- Management of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF)

Rapid global mobility is the heart of U.S. strategy.

As the number of U.S. forces stationed overseas decline, the demand on the Air Mobility Command's capabilities for rapid deployment increases.

These Air Mobility Command capabilities are critical to rapidly deploy U.S. forces: strategic airlift, designation of aerial ports of embarkation, and management of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet.

### **Air Mobility Command**





## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

### Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

The SDDC mission is to provide global surface deployment command and control and distribution operations to meet National Security objectives in peace and war.

As providers of land and sea transportation SDDC is:

- The Army surface transportation component of USTRANSCOM
- The DoD's SPM at the seaport of embarkation (SPOE) and the seaport of debarkation (SPOD)
- Ready to deploy to any port using its resource of twentyfour terminal units dispersed worldwide









The Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command strives to rapidly transport needed supplies over land or sea.

It has twenty-four terminal units standing ready to support worldwide operations.



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### **SDDC Associations**

SDDC does not own transportation assets. The SDDC achieves its mission by coordinating the use of commercial and military transportation assets for land and sea transport

SDDC activities encompass these relationships, it is:

- Under USTRANSCOM's combatant command
- One of United States Army Materiel Command's (USAMC) major subordinate commands
- A supporting to supported relationship with a specified GCC (unless otherwise specified by the Secretary of Defense).
- A working partner with the JDDOC, TSC, and MSC to coordinate the arrival, discharge, or loading of vessels in accordance with GCC priorities
- The maintainer of the Transportation Engineering Agency (SDDC TEA)







Surface Deployment and Distribution Command associations include organizations that provide a means to execute surface transport to include: USTRANSCOM, Army Materiel Command, geographical combatant commander, Joint Distribution Operations Center, Theater Sustainment Command, the Military Sealift Command, and its Transportation Engineering Agency



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

USTRANSCOM's Navy component is the Military Sealift Command.

The MSC mission is to provide ocean transportation of equipment, fuel, supplies, and ammunition to sustain U.S. forces worldwide during peacetime and in war for as long as operational requirements dictate.

#### **Military Sealift Command**





USTRANSCOM's Navy component is the Military Sealift Command. They stand ready to deploy on short notice to sustain U.S. forces.





## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### Military Sealift Command (cont.)

#### MSC functions to:

- · Manage the Ready Reserve fleet
- Provide sealift with a fleet of government-owned and chartered U.S.-flagged ships
- Execute voluntary intermodal sealift agreement contracts for chartered vessels
- Operate a fleet of prepositioned ships strategically placed around the world and loaded with equipment and supplies to sustain Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and DLA operations

The Military Sealift Command has prepositioned ships dispersed worldwide.

They are loaded with supplies and significantly reduce the response time for the delivery of urgently needed equipment and supplies into a theater.





## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

Two joint tasks force are supported by USTRANSCOM to aid in air and sea debarkations.

#### They are:

- Joint Task Force Port Opening (JTF-PO) operating as the Aerial of Debarkation (APOD)
- Joint Task Force Port Opening (JTF-PO) operating as the Seaport of Debarkation (SPOD)

These APODs and SPODs are not a standing task force, but function as a jointly trained, ready set of forces constituted at the time of need.

The Joint Task Force Port Opening capabilities for air and sea embarkation enable rapid response to strategic needs.

#### Joint Task Force Port Opening







## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### **JTF-PO Functions**

These aerial and seaport JTF-POs operate as a temporary APOD or SPOD unit until theater logistics are emplaced.

This joint capability provided by USTRANSCOM is designed to rapidly establish and initially operate for 45-60 days within a theater of operations:

- As an APOD or SPOD
- · As a distribution node
- To facilitate port throughput
- To enhance the seamless continuation of airfield, seaport, and distribution operations





The Joint Task Force Port operates temporarily as an aerial or seaport of debarkation, as a distribution node, to increase throughput efficiencies, and to enhance the seamless continuation of operations until more permanent units are emplaced.



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### **Key Points**

The following key points were discussed:

- USTRANSCOM Service components include AMC, SDDC, and MSC.
- · The AMC provides air transport.
- SDDC coordinates the use of the land and sea transportation using commercial and military assets.
- The MSC provides ocean transportation to support deployment and sustainment.
- USTRANSCOM supports two joint tasks forces to aid in debarkations by air or sea.

The following key points were discussed:
USTRANSCOM Service components, the Air Mobility
Command, the Military Surface Deployment and
Distribution Command, and the Military Sealift
Command.

USTRANSCOM also supports two joint task forces for debarkations.

**KEY POINTS** 







### Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

**Quick Challenge** 



Which organization would have prepositioned assets to support the Services sustainment needs?

- A. Military Surface Deployment and Sustainment Command
- **B.** Defense Logistics Agency

Select the best answer and then select Submit.



- C. Military Sealift Command
- D. FORSCOM



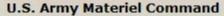
## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

The U.S. Army Material Command (USAMC) seeks to provide a seamless approach in linking the national sustainment base with deployed Army forces in these areas:

- Technology
- · Acquisition support
- Materiel development
- · Logistics power projection
- Sustainment

The U.S. Army Materiel Command is the Army's premier provider of materiel readiness.

It supports Army deployed forces by activities in the areas of technology, acquisition support, materiel development, logistics power projections, and sustainment.







## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

### **U.S. Army Materiel Command (Cont.)**

The U.S. Army Materiel Command accomplishes its mission through these and other subordinate commands and activities:

- Army Sustainment Command (ASC)
- Life Cycle Management Commands (LCMC)
- Army Contracting Command (USACC)
- . Joint Munitions Command (JMC)

The U.S. Army Materiel Command is heavily involved in making the Army more responsive, deployable, agile, versatile, lethal, survivable, and sustainable through these subordinate commands and activities.

#### **Army Sustainment Command**

From the national sustainment base to the geographic theater, ASC is responsible for assisting the Army's Logistics Information Warehouse (LIW) to:

- · Maintain visibility
- Assist in the management of the Army's materiel management system
- Optimize the USAMC Logistics Assistance Program in support of contingency operations.

#### **Life Cycle Management Commands**

The LCMC prearranges operational contract support on the system support level. It may be involved in system level contracts such as:

- Newly fielded weapon systems
- C2 infrastructure communications equipment

### **Army Contracting Command**

USACC is a major subordinate command of USAMC.

The Army's conversion to a modular force have led to the consolidation of all theater support contracting capabilities into separate Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) units that are assigned to, and receive contracting authority from, the new U.S. Army Contracting Command.

USACC responsibilities include:

- Contracting
- Command and control
- Management authority over theater support contracting and the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP).

The Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC) staff has been transformed into an operational command called the Contracting Support Brigade (CSB) that:

- C2s subordinate theater support contracting elements
- Provides direct support with the TSC

#### **Joint Munitions Command**

The Joint Munitions Command (JMC) serves as the DoD field operating agency being the single manager for conventional ammunition mission.

The JMC manages for all U.S. military Services-Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard conventional ammunition:

- Production
- Storage
- Issue
- Demilitarization



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### **Theater Sustainment Command**

The TSC mission is to plan, prepare, rapidly deploy, and execute operational-level logistics operations within an assigned theater.

#### TSC capabilities include:

- Planning, controlling, and synchronizing
- Operational-level Army deployment and sustainment for the ASCC or joint force commander
- Providing a centralized logistics command and control (C2) structure for the theater Army; simultaneously supporting:
  - o Deployment
  - o Movement
  - o Sustainment
  - o Redeployment
  - o Reconstitution
  - o Retrograde



The Theater Sustainment Command has the capabilities and resources, and the responsibility to support theater operations and sustainment priorities in accordance with the combatant commander's intent.



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### **Defense Logistics Agency**

The Defense Logistics Agency eliminates logistical redundancy within the Services and standardizes common supplies.

In the theater, DLA through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) provides reutilization and marketing services.

It establishes theater-specific procedures for the reuse, demilitarization, or disposal of foreign excess:

- · Personal property
- Equipment
- Supplies
- Hazardous materiel (HAZMAT)
- Waste







The Defens providing a variety of supply, acquisition, and technical services to the military.



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

The TSC coordinates through the JDDOC for visibility of strategic distribution and deployment.

A JDDOC may be located in the TSC Distribution Management Center (DMC) to facilitate this effort.

The TSC also establishes links with SDDC, MSC, and AMC to:

- Coordinate seaport and aerial port operations
- Maintain in-transit visibility of movements in and throughout a GCC's specified theater

The Theater Sustainment Command uses the resources of other organizations to coordinate operations, and maintain in-transit visibility.

#### TSC Associations





## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

#### **Key Points**

The following key points were discussed:

- The U.S. Army Materiel Command conducts activities in the areas of technology, acquisition support, materiel development, logistics power projections, and sustainment.
- The Defense Logistics Agency provides a variety of supply, acquisition, and technical services to the military Services.
- The Theater Sustainment Command provides a centralized logistics command and control (C2) structure for the theater Army and coordinates through the JDDOC for visibility of strategic distribution and deployment.

The following key points were discussed: the Army Materiel Command, the Defense Logistics Agency, and the Theater Sustainment Command.



**KEY POINTS** 

## DoD and the U.S. Army

**Quick Challenge** 



As a Senior Transportation Officer in the Theater Sustainment Command, you need to arrange for the visibility of an upcoming strategic distribution and deployment. With what organization would you coordinate?

Select the best answer and then select Submit.

- A. Army Materiel Command
- **B. Air Mobility Command**
- C. Military Surface Deployment and Distribution



D. Joint Deployment Distribution Operations Center

# Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course DoD and the U.S. Army

In this lesson, you have learned about roles and organizations of the:

- · DoD
- · U.S. Army

In this lesson, you have learned about the roles and organization of the Department of Defense and the U.S. Army.

Good luck on the assessment

